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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/735,479	12/14/2000	Kenichi Watanabe	001620	8362
38834	7590	01/29/2004	EXAMINER	
WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			PERALTA, GINETTE	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2814		

DATE MAILED: 01/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/735,479	WATANABE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ginette Peralta	2814	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 October 2003.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,3-7 and 19-36 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,3-7 and 19-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
 - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
2. Claims 1, 7, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uglow et al. in view of Yew et al. (U. S. Pat. 5,801,094).

Uglow et al. teaches in Fig. 10B a semiconductor device that comprises an underlie 100 having a conductive region 122 in a surface layer of the underlie 100; an insulating etch stopper film 102' covering a surface of the underlie 100; an interlayer insulating film (104'-106') formed on the insulating etch stopper film 102'; a wiring trench formed in the interlayer insulating film, the wiring trench having a first depth from a surface of the interlayer insulating film; a contact hole extending from a bottom surface of the wiring trench to a surface of the conductive region through a remaining thickness of the interlayer insulating film and through the insulating etch stopper film 102'; and a dual damascene wiring layer 302 embedded in the wiring trench and in the contact hole; wherein the interlayer insulating film includes a first kind of insulating layer 106' surrounding a side wall and the bottom surface of the wiring trench and a second kind of insulating layer 104' disposed under the first kind of the insulating layer

106' and having etching characteristics different from the first kind of the insulating layer.

Uglow et al. teaches all the limitations in the claim with the exception of the contact hole having a portion whose cross sectional area gradually increases toward an upper level in the first kind of insulating layer and a portion with uniform cross sectional area connected below the upper portion.

Yew et al. discloses in Figs. 19-21, a semiconductor device that includes an interlayer insulating film formed on the surface; a wiring trench formed in the interlayer insulating film, the wiring trench having a bottom surface at a first depth from a surface of the interlayer insulating film and a side wall; a contact hole extending from the bottom surface of the wiring trench to a surface of the conductive region through a remaining thickness of the interlayer insulating film; wherein the contact hole has an upper portion whose cross sectional area gradually increases toward an upper level and reaches the bottom surface of the wiring trench in the insulating layer (fig. 19), and a portion with uniform cross sectional area connected below the upper portion, wherein the structure is a conventional dual damascene structure and where the gradual increase of the contact hole aids in the deposition of the filling that enhances the adhesion of the embedded conductive layer while preventing the diffusion of the embedded layer.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a contact hole having a gradual increase toward an upper level as Yew et al. teaches that

this is well known and conventional in the art, and an inherent result of the gradual increase is a conformal barrier layer that aids in the adhesion of the embedded conductive layer while preventing the diffusion of the embedded layer, furthermore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a tapered edge or gradual increase from the hole to the trench in order to enhance the ability to fill the openings within the insulating film and reducing the propensity to form an overhang over the opening as is the disclosed intended purpose of Yew et al..

Regarding claim 7, Uglow further teaches the second kind of the insulating layer 104' being disposed on the insulating etch stopper 102' and has a thickness thinner than the first depth.

3. Claims 3-6, 19-26, 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uglow et al. in view of Yew et al. and further in view of Tsai et al. (U. S. Pat. 6,319,814 B1).

Regarding claims 3 and 6, Uglow et al., as modified by Yew et al. above, teaches in Fig. 10B a semiconductor device that comprises an underlie 100 having a conductive region 122 in a surface layer of the underlie 100; an insulating etch stopper film 102' covering a surface of the underlie 100; an interlayer insulating film (104'-106') formed on the insulating etch stopper film 102'; a wiring trench formed in the interlayer insulating film, the wiring trench having a first depth from a surface of the interlayer insulating film; a contact hole extending from a bottom surface of the wiring trench to a surface of the conductive region through a remaining thickness of the interlayer

insulating film and through the insulating etch stopper film 102'; wherein the contact hole has an upper portion whose cross sectional area gradually increases toward an upper level and reaches the bottom surface of the wiring trench in the insulating layer; and a dual damascene wiring layer 302 embedded in the wiring trench and in the contact hole; wherein the interlayer insulating film includes a first kind of insulating layer 106' surrounding a side wall and the bottom surface of the wiring trench and a second kind of insulating layer 104' disposed under the first kind of the insulating layer 106' and having etching characteristics different from the first kind of the insulating layer.

Uglow et al., as modified by Yew et al. teaches all the limitations in the claims, further including the use of fluorosilicate glass (FSG) as layer 104', and silicon nitride as layer 102', and with the exception of the interlayer insulating film including a third kind of an insulating layer under the second kind of the insulating layer 104', the third kind of the insulating layer having etching characteristics different from the second kind of the insulating layer.

Tsai et al. teaches a semiconductor device that includes a dual damascene structure and further including a layer 206 of silicon nitride, an undoped oxide layer 208 overlying the layer 206 of silicon nitride, and a layer 210 of fluorosilicate glass(FSG) overlying the layer 208; wherein the undoped oxide layer 208 is underlying the fluorosilicate glass layer 210 and overlying the silicon nitride layer 206, and the USG layer 208 has a thickness thinner than a first depth, for the disclosed intended purpose

of changing the surface condition between the stop layer 206 and the FSG layer 210, and eliminating the surface dependence between the stop layer 206 and the FSG layer 210, and resulting in a FSG layer 210 having a uniform thickness and improved reliability (Col. 3, ll. 42-54).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to form a third kind of insulating layer under the second kind of insulating layer as Tsai et al. teaches for the disclosed intended purpose of obtaining a second insulating layer having a uniform thickness and improved reliability, furthermore regarding the limitation of the third insulating layer having etch characteristics different from the second insulating layer, it is noted that the selectivity in etching characteristics will depend in the etchant chemistry utilized, and that as the materials of the second and third insulating materials are different, the materials will have different etching characteristics.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a contact hole having a gradual increase toward an upper level as Yew et al. teaches that this is well known and conventional in the art, and an inherent result of the gradual increase is a conformal barrier layer that aids in the adhesion of the embedded conductive layer while preventing the diffusion of the embedded layer.

Regarding claim 5, Uglow et al. as modified by Yew et al., teaches the second kind of the insulating layer is capable of functioning as an etch stopper while the first kind of the insulating layer is etched, and the contact hole has a substantially same cross

sectional shape from a bottom surface of the second kind of the insulating layer to the surface of the conductive region.

Regarding claims 19-24, Uglow et al. as modified by Yew et al. discloses a shoulder at the upper portion which extends from the bottom surface into the second kind of the insulating layer, wherein the shoulder is smoothly continuous with the bottom surface, and formed by the etching from above and from the contact hole. Furthermore, it would have been within the scope of one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that formation of the shoulder is a result of the etching process used and that such a structure would result in a better conformal deposition of the conductive layers than when sharp edges and corners are present in the structure.

Regarding claims 25 and 26, Uglow et al. as modified by Yew et al., discloses that the first and second kinds of insulating layers include one or more of silicon dioxide, fluorinated silica glass, silicon nitride, and carbon doped oxide. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use any of the materials taught by Uglow et al. as long as the layers are of different materials as taught by Uglow et al., since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

4. Claims 27-30, and 33-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uglow et al. as modified by Yew et al. as applied to claims 1 and 7 above, and further in view of Huang (U. S. Pat. 6,096,595).

Uglow et al. as modified by Yew et al. above discloses the claimed invention including the insulating etch stopper film comprising one of silicon nitride and silicon carbide, the insulating layer comprising silicon oxide, the silicon oxide including TEOS oxide, FLUOROSILICATE (FSG), and the like, and with the exception of the underlie comprising a silicon substrate formed with shallow trench isolation defining active regions, CMOS transistors formed in the active regions, each transistor having an insulated gate electrode on the active region, and source/drain regions formed in the active region on both sides of the gate electrode.

Huang discloses a semiconductor device that comprises a dual damascene structure in contact with an underlie, wherein the underlie comprises a silicon substrate formed with shallow trench isolation defining active regions, CMOS transistors formed in the active regions, each transistor having an insulated gate electrode on the active region, and source/drain regions formed in the active region on both sides of the gate electrode, wherein the underlie further comprises lower insulating layers formed on the silicon substrate covering the gate electrodes and the source/drain regions, and at least one wiring layer embedded in the lower insulating layer, and wherein the structure is taught as a conventional integrated circuit device and the damascene structure is in contact to the underlie for the disclosed intended purpose of interconnecting the structure to other areas of the circuit.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the dual damascene structure of Uglow et al. as modified

by Yew et al. in an integrated circuit structure like the one taught by Huang for the purpose of interconnecting the structure to other areas of the circuit.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-7, 19-36, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

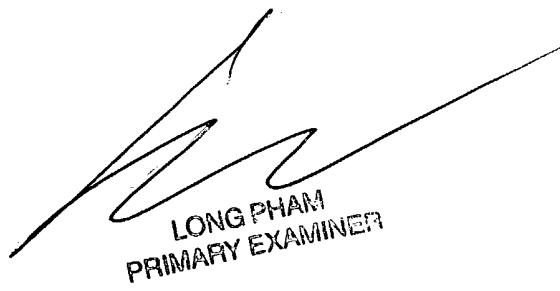
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ginette Peralta whose telephone number is (571) 272-1713. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 8:00 AM- 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael Fahmy can be reached on (571) 272-1705. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and (703) 872-9306 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

GP
January 23, 2004



LONG PHAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER